Oxford Democrat.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

C. W. Allen,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.

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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. GREAT REMEDY.

CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances, when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA*, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its worthiness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proof of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and *"CAN BE CURED,"* if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling sure she saved the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about home, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—and they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about the house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, cough or cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept., 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many in the to my knowledge have been cured by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.* ☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, evinces many instances the skill of the first physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This has induced several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. DAVIS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zaheus Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Randall & Crocker, Bethel; Deacon & Fuller, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dealan, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Masters, Mt. Vernon Village; J. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner; F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

[June 2, 1846.—1y

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

—AND—

Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

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July 7, 1846. 1y

FERDINAND A. WARREN,

Saddle & Harness Maker,

Buckfield-Village,

KEEPS constantly on hand and for sale, Harnesses, Saddles, Trunks, and Valises, which will be sold cheap for Cash or country Produce.

☞ Repairing promptly done in a faithful manner.

March 9th, 1847 6w41

POETRY.

From the Boston Morning Post.

SHOUT FOR VICTORY.

Shout! shout! for Freeman's banner,
Again in triumph waves,
Where on the broad Savannah,
The Mexic hordes it braves.
Again the roar of battle,
Has shook the earth and sky;
And its dread thunder-rattle
Has bade the foeman fly.

Shout! for the few, and trusted,
By gallant TAYLOR led,
Have thrice their numbers worsted,
The foeman's host has fled.
Not the power of numbers,
The battle has been given,
His dead the red earth cumbers,
As by a bolt from Heaven.

Shout! for the Freeman's thunder,
Has fill'd him with dismay,
His squadrons, rent asunder,
In shame have shrunk away.
Fame's trump shall tell the story,
To time's last lingering hour,
Of Taylor, and his glory!—
Of Freemen and their power!

Where Palo Alto's waving
Its branches to the breeze,
There, every danger braving,
Our chief, it *Victor* sees.
La Palma de Resaca,
The thickly tangled wood,
Has witness'd freedom's backer
Pour forth his iron flood.

And MONTEREY, the splendid,
The city of the King!
The fierce-wag'd battle ended,
Let it with triumph ring—
For here old "Rough and Ready"
With purpose firm and high,
In cool decision steady,
Led on to VICTORY!

At Buena Vista passes,
Once more the triumph shout!
Again the slaughter'd masses
The foe is put to rout!
Ay, shout! *four battles ended*—
The hero's fame forever—
Our country's rights defended,
"TAYLOR SURRENDERS NEVER!"

Yet, pause! the slain are many,
Borne hence on glory's bier,
Nor will their brethren any,
Withhold the tribute tear!
[illegible]
Which victory has cost,
And a whole nation tearful,
Feels each one lost, a host.

The Heroes nobly banded,
Who to their country gave
The sacrifice demanded,
Shall rest in GLORY'S grave!
Laurel with cypress twining,
Their verdant arms shall spread,
Their tendrils all combining
To crown each martyr's bed! WARREN.

SCRAPS.

TOO MUCH ANXIETY. Of the cause of disease anxiety of mind is one of the most frequent and important. When we walk the streets of large commercial towns, we can scarcely fail to remark the hurried gait and careworn features of the well-dressed passengers. Some young men, indeed, we may see with countenances possessing natural cheerfulness and color; but these appearances rarely survive the age of manhood. Cuvier closes an eloquent description of animal existence and change with the conclusion that "life is a state of force." What he would urge in a physical view, he may more strongly urge in a moral. Civilization has changed our character of mind as well as of body. We may live in a state of unnatural excitement; because it is partial, irregular, and excessive. Our muscles waste for *want* of action; our nervous system is worn out by *excess* of action. Vital energy is drawn from the operations for which nature designed it, and devoted to operations which it never contemplated.—*Thackeray.*

A TRUE GENTLEMAN. No well-bred person will be insolent to his inferiors. On the other hand, he will observe a scrupulous tenderness of manner toward them—a care of word and action, that shall lighten the burden of humility, which they must necessarily feel, as much as possible. This refinement of heart is the most prominent characteristic of a high and noble spirit. It is the only mark of a lady or gentleman that is wholly unequivocal. When we see a person very choice of his words, and very dainty at the table, yet capable of insulting the unfortunate, or ridiculing distress, we always think of the ass in the lion's skin.

MOTES AND BEAMS.—An honest man, remarkable for the singularity and doggedness of his opinions, had been several times on a jury, and always entertained notions of law and justice totally at variance with the judge and his brother jurors. One of the judges asked him how it was possible that he always gave so much trouble to the court. He replied, with the utmost gravity, "I don't know how it is, but it always happens to be my misfortune to be on a jury with *eleven obstinate men.*

BLOW 'EM UP!—"Don't talk to me about your 'gun cotton,'" said a gentleman, "I'll put my wife against any invention in the world for blowing people up; if the government would get her to sit down opposite St. Juan de Ulloa, the Mexicans would leave instanter."

EXTREME BENEVOLENCE—Subscribing one hundred dollars to a church fund, and then grinding the face of the poor laborer out of a fourpence

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Home Magazine.

THE FIRE-FLY.

FROM THE GERMAN.

On the evening of a hot and sultry summer day, Maria, a poor widow, sat at the open window, of her little chamber, and gazed out upon the neat orchard which surrounded her cottage. The grass had been mown in the morning, but the heat of the sun had soon dried it. She had already gathered it into heaps; and the sweet smell of the hay now blew into the chamber, as if to refresh and strengthen her after her labor. The glow of sunset was already fading upon the border of the clear and cloudless sky, and the moon shone calm and bright into the little chamber, shadowing the square panes of the half open window, together with the grape vine which adorned it, upon the nicely sanded floor. Little Ferdinand, a boy of six years of age, stood leaning against the window frame; his blooming face and yellow locks, with a portion of his white clean shirt sleeves and scarlet vest, were distinctly visible in the moonlight.

The poor woman was sitting thus to rest herself perhaps. But oppressive as had been the labor of the sultry day, yet a heavier burden weighed upon her bosom, and rendered her forgetful of her weariness. She had eaten but a spoonful or two of their supper, which consisted of a bowl of bread and milk. Little Ferdinand was also greatly disturbed, but he did not speak, because he saw that his mother was so sorrowful. Having observed that his mother, instead of eating, wept bitterly, he had laid aside his spoon, and the earthern dish still stood upon the table, almost as full as when served up. It was placed in the moon beams, that it cast a clear, round light upon the ceiling of the chamber.

Maria was left a widow in the early part of the past spring. Her deceased husband, one of the worthiest young men in the village, had by industry and economy, saved a sum of money sufficient to purchase the little cottage, with its neat meadow, though not entirely free from encumbrance. The industrious man had planted the green and cheerful field with young trees, which already bore the finest fruit. He had chosen Maria for his wife, although she was a poor orphan, and her parents had been able to give her nothing more than a good education; he had [illegible] pious, industrious and well behaved maidgn in the village. They had lived happy together.—But the typhus fever broke out in the village, and her husband died. Having nursed him with the greatest tenderness, she herself was attacked with it, after his death, and barely escaped with life.

Her husband's sickness and her own had thrown them much behind hand. But now she must even part with her little cottage. Her deceased husband had long labored for the richest peasant in the country, a man by the name of Meyer. The peasant, who highly esteemed him on account of his fidelity and industry, had lent him three hundred crowns to purchase this cottage, with the ground belonging to it, upon the condition that he would pay off fifty crowns yearly, twenty-five in money and twenty five in labor. Until the year that he was taken sick, her husband had faithfully performed his agreement, and the debt now amounted to but fifty crowns. Maria knew all this very well.

Meyer now died of the same disease. The heirs, a son and daughter-in-law, found the note for three hundred crowns among the papers of the deceased. They did not know a word about the affair, as the old man had never spoken of it to them. The terrified woman assured them, calling heaven to witness, that her deceased husband had paid off the whole except fifty crowns. But all this was of no avail. The young peasant called her a shameless liar, and summoned her before a court of law. As she could not prove anything had been paid, it was decided that the enter's claim against her was valid. The heirs insisted upon payment, and as poor Maria had nothing but her cottage and grounds, this little property must now be sold. She had fallen upon her knees before the heirs, and had prayed them not to turn her out of doors; little Ferdinand kneeling with her—both wept—but all was in vain. The following morning was appointed for the sale. She had heard this an hour before, just as she had finished her day's work. A neighbor had called out over the hedge and told it to her.

It was for this reason that she now sat so sorrowful by the open window, glancing now upward to the clear sky, now upon Ferdinand and then gazed steadfastly upon the floor. There was a sad silence.

'Alas!' she said to herself 'I have to-day then raked the hay from the orchard for the last time. The early yellow plums, which I picked this morning for Ferdinand, are the last fruit which the poor boy will eat from the trees which his father planted for him. Yes, this may be the last night we shall spend beneath this roof. By this time to-morrow, this cottage will be another's property, and who can say but we shall be turned out at once. Heaven alone knows where we shall find a shelter to-morrow. Perhaps under the open heaven!' She began to sob violently.

Little Ferdinand, who until now, had not moved, came forward, and weeping, said—

"Mother, do no cry so bitterly—or else I cannot talk to you. Do you not know what father said, as he died there on that bed? 'Do not weep so,' he said: 'God is a father to poor widows and orphans. Call upon him in thy distress, and he will aid thee.' That is what he said, and is it not true, then?'

'Yes, dear child,' said the mother, 'it is true.'

'Well,' said the boy, why do you weep so long then? Pray to God, and he will help thee.'

'Good child, thou art right!' said his mother, and her tears flowed less bitterly, and comfort was mingled with her sorrow. She folded her hands and raised her moist eyes towards heaven, and Ferdinand folded his little hands also, and the bright moon shone upon mother and child.

And the mother began to pray, and the boy repeated every word after her.

'Great Father in heaven,' she said, 'look down upon a poor mother and her child; a poor widow and a poor orphan raise their eyes to thee. We are in great need, and have no longer any refuge upon earth. But thou art rich in mercy. Thou has thyself said, 'Call upon me in the day of thy trouble, and I will deliver thee.' O, to thee we pray. Thrust us not forth from this dwelling—take not from a poor orphan his only little inheritance. Or, if in thy mysterious, but still most wise and benevolent purposes, thou hast otherwise decreed—prepare for us a resting place upon the wide, vast earth; oh, pour this consolation into our hearts, lest they break as we wander forth, and from yonder hill turn to look for the last time upon our house!'

Sobs interupted her—weeping, she gazed toward heaven, and was silent. The boy, who yet stood with folded hands, suddenly exclaimed, with out-streatched finger—

'Mother, look! what is that? Yonder moves a light. Yonder flies a little star! Look, there it hurries by the window! Oh, see, now it comes in! How bright and beautiful it shines. Look, only look it has a greenish light! It is almost as beautiful as the evening star. Now it moves along the ceiling. That is wonderful!'

'It is a fire-fly, dear Ferdinand,' said his mother. 'In the day time it is a small and unsightly insect, but in the night it gives out a most beautiful light.

'May I catch it?' said the boy. 'Will it not hurt me, and will not the light burn me?

'It will not burn thee,' said his mother, and laughed, while the tears still streamed down her cheeks. 'Catch it and examine it closer. It is one of the wonders of God's almighty power.'

The boy, entirely forgetful of his sorrow, at once tried to catch the sparkling fire-fly, now on the floor, now under the table, now under the chair.

'Ah, me, what a pity,' cried the boy, for just as he stretched out his hand to grasp the bright insect it flew behind the great chest that stood against the wall. He looked under the chest.

'I see it plainly enough,' he said; 'there it is, close against the wall; and the white wall and the floor, and every bit of dust near it, shines as if the moon shone upon it; but I cannot reach it. My arm is not long enough.'

'Have patience,' said his mother, 'it will soon come out again.'

The boy waited a little while, then came to his mother, and said, with a soft, imploring voice—

'Mother, do you get it out for me, or move the chest a little from the wall, and I can easily catch it.'

The mother rose, moved the chest from the wall, and the boy took the quiet fire-fly examined it in the hollow of his little hand and was delighted with it.

But his mother's attention was attracted by a different object. As she moved the chest, something which had stuck between it and the wall, fell upon the floor. She uttered a loud cry as she picked it up.

'Ah!' she exclaimed, 'now all our trouble is over. That is last year's account book, which I have so long looked for in vain. I though it had been destroyed as of no value, by strangers, perhaps while I lay senseless during my illness!—Now it can be shown that thy father paid the money that they demand of us. Who would have thought that the account book stuck behind the great chest which we took with the cottage, and which has not been moved since we bought it?'

She at once lighted a lamp, and turned over the leaves of the account book, while tears of joy sparkled in her eyes. Every thing was correctly put down—the sum her deceased husband owed of the three hundred crowns at the begining of the year, and what he paid off in money and work. Below stood the following lines, written in old Meyer's own hand:

'I have settled accounts with James Bloom to-day, (St. Martin's day,) and he now owes me fifty crowns'

The mother struck her hands together with joy, embraced her child, and exclaimed with delight—

'Oh, Ferdinand, give thanks to God; for now we need not leave home; now we can remain in our cottage.

'And I was the cause, was I not, mother?' said the little fellow. 'If I had not begged you to move the chest, you never would have found the book. It might have stuck there for a hundred years.'

The mother stood for a while in silent astonishment, and than said—

'Oh! my child, it was God's doings. I feel a thrill of awe and reverence when I reflect upon it. Look, as we both prayed and wept there came the sparkling fire-fly and pointed out the spot where this book was concealed. Yes, truly! God's hand is seen in all things, however trifling. Nothing comes by chance.—Even the hairs of our head are numbered; not one of them falls to the ground without his knowledge. Remember this for thy life long, and put thy trust in him, especially in time of need. It is easy for him to aid and to save. He does not need to send a shining angel to us. He can send us help by a winged insect!'

The mother could not sleep that night for joy. Soon after the break of day, she took her way to the judge, who at once sent for the heir. He came. He acknowledged the writing as genuine, and was much ashamed at having slandered the woman before the court, and at having called her a liar. The judge declared that he owed her some recompense for the shame and great sorrow which he had caused her. The man was not unwilling to make atonement for his injustice.

But when the poor woman had related the whole account of her evening prayer, and of the appearance of the fire-fly, the judge said—

'That is the finger of God; he has visibly helped you.'

Young Meyer, however, was much moved, and said, with tears in his eyes—

'Yes it is so. God is father of the widow and the fatherless—and their avenger also. Pardon me for my harshness toward you. It was owing to an error. As a recompense for the sufferings which I have caused you, I release you from the payment of the fifty crowns, and if you are at any time in need, come to me, and I will always assist you. I now see clearly that those who trust in God he will never forsake—and that confidence in him is a safer dependence than great richies! And if ever I come to want, or if my wife should be a widow and my children orphans, may He help us also, as He has helped you.'

'Trust always thus in Him,' and be as upright as this poor widow, and help will not be wanting to you in time of need.

SLAVERY AND ENGLAND.—The Chinese, in their grotesque but vivid way have a proverb alluding to certain characters whom they compare to lamps hung on high poles, the light of which is seen at a great distance, but cannot be noticed at all for some space around the foot of the pole. The simile, it seems to the Brooklyn Eagle, can with prodigious propriety be launched at the persons engaged in the following bit of tomfoolery—the paragraph describing which we copy from the N. Y. Tribune:—

"*Grand Remonstrance against Slavery.*—It is proposed in the London People's Journal to, get up a kind but faithful remonstrance against American slavery, to be by signed 3,000,000 of the people of Great Britain—a number equal to that of our slaves."

With all the greatness, wealth and activity of the British empire, there is hardly one nation on earth where the labor of the philanthropist, of the [illegible] down of unfair laws and unjust rules and distinctions, of the lightener of human misery, are more called for. Thousands and millions of *slaves* exist in the confines of the kingdom, to whose lot the condition of the S. Carolinian negro is paradise. They are suffocated with their own penury and degradation—Nor this alone: in the Asiatic possession of Great Britain exists slavery of the worst kind. Slaves not by thousands but by millions;—and why do these British philanthropists not exert a few of their spare sympathies for the Asiatic slave, too? When they obliterate the foul bondage of their fellow white men at home, and of their Asiatic provinces, *then* it is quite time enough to go abroad.

There is reason in all things: the taking by a rich man of a poor boy from the streets, and furnishing him with education and clothing, evidences a noble soul, would be the first judgment of the world—until the world knew that the rich citizen *had many children of his own*, whose weal he not only neglected, but treated them with contumely, and brought them up in ignorance, vice and want.

POINTED SERMONS. Many years ago, there graduated at Harvard University a man by the name of Rawson, who subsequently settled in the ministry at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod. He used to preach very pointed sermons. Having heard that some of his parishioners were in the habit of making him the subject of their mirth at a grog-shop, he one Sabbath preached a discourse from the text, "And I was the song of the drunkard." His remarks were of a very moving character, as many of his hearers rose and left the house. A short time afterwards, he delivered a discourse still more pointed: "And they, being convicted went out one by one." On this occasion, no one ventured to retire from the assembly, but the guilty ones listened in silence, to the lash of their pastor.

Several years ago an ox of mine got an apple in his throat, and I poured a pint of oil down; but this did no more good than if I had poured it into a hallow stump, that I could see. I then took an whipstock and *pushed* the apple down, and the ox was well. Ever since that time I have kept an instrument made on purpose for the business. It is made of tough white oak, and very nearly the shape of a whipstock. The large end is about an inch in diameter; but the most of the length is small enough to bend easy to the shape of the throat. A hallow is made in the large end, so it shall *take*, and not slip by the apple, or potatoe, or whatever the obstruction may be.

Me. Farm.

It is suggested that Santa Anna, after his defeat at Buena Vista, marched as much of his army as remained with him toward the capital, as the late pronunciamento makes Salas acting president, and supplies for the army were suspended, the new government council possessing full power to close the war. The pronunciamento was decided on by the chapter of bishops on the 27th Febuary, the news of Santa Anna's failure against Taylor having reached Mexico city *the day before*, by express. In this it is supposed the Mexican church leaders have taken the first step towards peace, which they desire for the preservation of their property.

FROM THE ARMY.

From the Washington Union.

GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

Victory follows victory in rapid succession. It was a settled maxim that we could never cease this war with honor until we had taken the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. Thanks be to our distinguished and skillful general—to his brave officers and men—to the gallant officers and men of our navy, this great achievement has been effected with little loss of life on our part. We have taken the Gibraltar of the western continent.—We have added new laurels to our wreath. The gratitude and admiration of a free people are due to Maj. Gen. Scott. We congratulate our country again upon the prowess of their army and navy. In less than eleven months, a succession of achievements has poured in upon us which would grace the annals of any people under the sun.—Let our countrymen rejoice, and let them pour out their thanks to the brave men who have done honor to the character of this free country.

A *fue de joie* was fired this day, by Captain Mordecai, at the arsenal in this city. The manifestations of a people's joy will spread as far and as fast as the glorious news is circulated of the capture of Vera Cruz and the Castle.

The whole city was filled with enthusiasm today, by the accounts, for which we were indebted to the Baltimore Sun through its extraordinary express from Pensacola. This evening brings to the government the official despatches from Maj Gen. Scott and Commodore Perry. The former were brought to the secretary of war by Colonel Totten, of the engineer corps, who displayed so much activity and skill at Vera Cruz. The last were brought to the secretary of the navy by passed midshipman Hugar, of the navy.

Memoranda furnished by Col Totten.

March 9, 1847.—The disembarkation commenced.

March 13, 1847.—The investment is complete—two mortars landed.

March 17, 1847.—Ten or twelve mortars were on shore to-day.

March 17, 1847.—Trenches opened at night.

March 22, 1847.—City summoned at 2 P. M. to surrender; and, on refusal, the fire was begun from 7 mortars—afterwards increased to 9 mortars.

March 24, 1847.—The naval battery of 3 32-pounders and 3 8-inch paixhan guns began its fire this morning.

March 25, 1847.—A battery of 4 24 pounders and 2 8-inch howitzers opened to-day.

March 26, 1847.—The enemy early this morning, commenced the negotiation for a surrender

March 29, 1847.—Possession taken of both city and castle—the garrisons marching out and laying down their arms.

The trenches were opened 7 days.

The fire from our batteries was continued three and a half days.

During the 16 days that intervened between the disembarkation of the troops and the opening of negotiations, there were five days violent 'northers,' in which all landing of stores &c. was interrupted. And, during the seven days of open trenches, there were two days and nights in which it was impossible to undertake any new works; or even, by clearing the trenches and batteries of large quantities of drifting sand, to arrest the accumulating damage.

Unofficial list of killed and wounded before Vera Cruz, from the landing to the taking possession of the city and the castle—namely, from the 9th to the 29th March.

KILLED.

Navy.—1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery, (No. 5.)

Army—2 officers and 6 men.

Total, 3 officers and 12 men.

Wounded—Navy—1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery, (No. 5)

Army—3 officers and 40 men.

Total, 4 officers and 46 men.

Total killed and wounded—7 officers and 58 men; making, in all 65 persons.

Officers killed—Captain John R. Vinton, 2d artillery; Captain Alburtis, 2d infantry; Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, navy.

Officers wounded—Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson, South Carolina volunteers, severely; Lieut A. S. Baldwin, navy, slightly: Lieut. Delozier Davidson, 2d infantry, very slightly; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing well.

The number of rank and file prisoners had not been ascertained, but (reckoning on all previous accounts of the strength of the garrison) cannot be estimated at less than 4000 men—of which number, a considerable portion are supposed to be their very best troops.

From a list, furnished by one of the Mexican commissioners, it is supposed the following officers were present to the city and castle, viz—5 generals, 18 colonels, 37 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 90 captains, and 180 lieutenants.

The principal terms of capitulation were: That the garrisons should lay down their arms as prisoners of war,—officer retaining their swords; that they should march out with the honors of war—saluting the flags of city and castle from their own batteries, on striking them, at the moment the troops were surrendering their arms; that the troops, regulars and irregulars, should be discharged and dispersed to their homes, under parole given upon their own rolls and by their own officers not to serve against the United States until duly exchanged—officers giving at the same time, their own parole for themselves individually; that all public property of every description should become the property of the United States that such portions of the armament as may not have been destroyed during the continuance of the war, may be liable to be restored by stipulations in the treaty of peace; that private property is to be inviolate and not liable to be taken without arrangement with the owners; that the religion of the inhabitants, its institutions and ceremonies are solemnly guarantied: that officers and men under parole may remain in the city to settle private affairs, not to exceed five days.

A friendly communication had been opened with the town of Medellin, twelve miles southward of Vera Cruz, after a sharp skirmish, conducted by Colonel Hearpy, against some troops that attempte to obstruct the way. And an expedition, by land and water, was about to proceed to alvarado; where, however, no opposition was looked for. Indeed, it was confidently stated in camp, when the Princeton sailed, that Mexican commissioners had already arrived for the purpose of treating for the submission of that place. The principal object of Gen. Scott at Alvarado is to open a source of supply of horses, mules and beef cattle.

FROM OUR ARMY AT VERA CRUZ.

Headquarters of the Army,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz,
March 23d, 1847.

Sir— Yesterday, seven of our ten-inch mortars being in battery, and the labors for planting the remainder of our heavy metal being in progress, I address, at two o'clock, P. M. a summons to the governor of Vera Cruz, and within the two hours limited by the bearer of the flag, received the governor's answer. Copies of the two papers, (marked respectively A and B,) are herewith enclosed.

It will be preceived that the governor, who, it turns out, is the commander of both places, chose, against the plain terms of the summons, to suppose me to have demanded the surrender of the castle and of the city—when, in fact, from the non-arrival of our heavy metal—principally mortars—I was in no condition to threaten the former.

On the return of the flag, with that reply, I at once ordered the seven mortars, in battery, to open upon the city. In a short time the small vessels of Com. Perry's squadron—two steamers and five schooners—according to previous arrangement with him, approached the city within about a mile and an eighth, whence, being partially covered from the castle,—an essential condition to their safety—they also opened a brisk fire upon the city. This has been continued, uninterruptedly by the mortars, and only with a few intermissions by the vessels, up to nine o'clock this morning, when the commodore, very promptly, called them off from a position too daringly assumed.

Our three remaining mortars are now (12 o'clock, m.) in battery, and the whole ten in activity. Tomorrow, early, if the city should continue obstinate, batteries No. 4 and 5 will be ready to add their fire; No. 4, consisting of four 24-pounders and two 8-inch Paixhan guns, and No. 5 (naval battery) of three 32-pounders and 3 8-inch Paixhans—the guns, officers, and sailors landed from the squadron—our friends of the navy being unremitting in their zealous co-operation, in every mode and form.

So far we know that our fire upon the city has been highly effective—particularly from the batteries of 10-inch mortars, planted at about 800 yeards from the city. Including the preparation and defence of the batteries, from the beginning—now many days—and notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy, [illegible] we have only had four or five men wounded, and one officer and one man killed, in or near the trenches. That officer was Capt. John R. Vinton, of the United States 3d artillery, one of the most talented, accomplished and effective members of the army, and who was highly distinguished in the brilliant operations at Monterey. He fell, last evening, in the trenches, where he was on duty as field and commanding officer, universally regretted. I have just attended his honored remains to a soldier's grave—in full view of the enemy and within reach of his guns.

Thirteen of the long-needed mortars, leaving twenty seven, besides heavy guns, behind—have arrived, and two of them landed. A heavy norther then sat in (at meridian) that stopped that operation, and also the landing of shells. Hence the fire of our mortar batteries has been slackened since two o'clock, to day, and cannot be reinvigorated until we shall again have a smooth sea. In the meantime I shall leave this report open for journalizing events that may occur up to the departure of the steamship-of-war, the Princeton, with Commodore Conner, who, I learn expects to leave the anchorage off Sacrificios, for the United States, the 25th instant

March 24.—The storm having subsided in the night, we commenced this afternoon, as soon as the sea became a little smooth, to land shot, shells and mortars.

The naval battery, No. 5, was opened with great activity, under Captain Aulic, the second in rank of the squadron, at about 10 A. M. His fire was continued to 2 o'clock P. M. a little before he was relieved by Capt. Mayo, who landed with a fresh supply of ammunition—Capt A. having exhausted the supply he had brought with him. He lost four sailors, killed, and had one officer, Lieut. Baldwin, slightly hurt.

The mortar batteries, No. 1. 2. and 3 have fired but languidly during the day for the want of shells, which are now going out from the beach

The two reports of Col. Bankhead, chief of artilery, both of this date, copies of which I enclose, give the incidents of those three batteries.

Battery No 4, which will mount four 24-pounders, and two 8-inch Paixhan's guns, has been much delayed in the hands of the indefatigable engineers by the norther that filled up the work with sand nearly as fast as it could be opened by the half blinded laborers. It will, however, be in full activity early to-morrow morning.

March 25.—The Princeton being about to start for Philadelphia, I have a moment to continue this report. All the batteries, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are in awful activity this morning The effect is, no doubt, very great, and I think the city cannot hold out beyond to-day. To-morrow morning many of the new mortars will be in a position to add their fire, when, or after the delay of some twelve hours, if no proposition to surrender should be received. I shall organize parties for carrying the city by assault. So far the defence has been spirited and obstinate.

I enclose a copy of a memorial received last night, signed by the consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia, within Vera Cruz, asking me to grant a truce to enable the neutrals together with Mexican women and children, to withdraw from the scene of havoc about them I shall reply, the moment that an opportunity may be taken, to say—1. That a truce can only be granted on the application of Gov. Morales, with a view to a surrender. 2. That in sending safeguards to the different consuls, beginning as far back as the 13th inst., I distinctly admonished them—particularly the French and Spanish consuls—and, of course, though the two, the other consuls—of the dangers that have followed. 3 That although, at that date, I had already refused to allow any person whatsoever to pass the line of investment either way, yet the blockade had been left open to the consuls and other neutrals to pass out to their respective ships of war up to the 22d instant; and, 4th. I shall inclose to the memorialists a copy of my summons to the governor, to show that I had fully considered the impending hardships and distresses of the place, including those of women and children, before one gun had been fired in that direction. The intercourse between the neutral ships of war and the city was stopped at the last mentioned date by Commodore Perry, with my concurrence, which I placed on the ground that that intercourse could not fail to give the enemy moral aid and comfort.

It will be seen from the memorial, that our batteries have already had a terrible effect on the city, (also known through other sources,) and hence the inference that a surrender must soon be proposed.

In haste, I have the honor to remain sir, with high respect, your most ob't serv't.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

Articles of capitulation of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

Puente de Hornos, without the walls of Vera Cruz,

Saturday, March, 27, 1847.

Terms of capitulation agreed upon by the commissioners, viz:

Generals W. J Worth and G J. Pillow, and Colonel J. G. Totten, chief engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, general-in chief of the armies of the United States; and Colonel Jose Gutierrez de Villanueva, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, Manuel Robles, and Colonel Pedro de Herrera commissioners apointed by General of Brigade Don Jose Juan Landero commanding-in-chief Vera Cruz, the castle of San Juan de Ulloa and their dependencies, for the surrender to the arms of the United States and the said forts, with their armaments, munitions of war, garrison and arms.

1. The whole garrison or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States, as prisoners of war, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effect, including horses and horse furniture, also rank and file, five days to retire to their respectives homes, on parole, as hereafter

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article 1, the Mexican flags of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and immediately thereafter Forts Santiago and Conception and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, occupied by the forces of the United States.

4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire, and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes. The officers, in respect to all arms and descriptions of force, given the usual parole that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

5. All the materials of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, and castle of San Juan de Ulloa and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same (not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definite treaty of peace.

6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

7. Absolute protection is solemnly guaranteed to persons in the city, and property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed.

(Signed in duplicate.)

W. J. Worth, Brigadier General,
Gid. J. Pillow, Brigadier General,
Jos. G. Totten, Col. and Ch'f. Eng'r.,
Jose Gutierrez de Villanueva,
Pedro Manuel Herrera,
Manuel Robles.

Captain Aulick—appointed a commissioner by Commodore Perry on behalf of the navy, (the general-in-chief not being able, in consequence, of the roughness of the sea, to communicate with the navy until after commissioners had been exchanged)—and being present by General Scott's invitation, and concurring in the result and approving thereof—hereto affixes his name and signature.

J. H. Aulic, Capt. U. S. N.

Headquarters of the army of the United States of America, Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz.

March 27, 1847.

Approved and accepted— Winfield Scott.
M. C. Perry.
Commander-in-chief U. S. N. forces Gulf of Mexico.

Vera Cruz, Marzo 27, 1847.

Approbad y xceptado—
Jose Juan de Landero

A true copy of the original articles of capitulation.

E. P. Scammon,
1st Lieut, Topo. Eng's Act'g Aid-de-camp.

Col. Totten says the American loss at Vera Cruz, in killed was but twelve, including officers and men—only one in a thousand.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

The following sketch of the parentage and history of Gen Taylor, is given by the responsible editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser. after quoting some expressions in his praise, by a gentleman now in the foreign service of this government, he proceeds:

"He remarked, moreover, that he was gratified in being able to add, from a long and intimate acquaintance with Gen. Taylor in years past, that the personal and private qualities of the man who has thus attracted to himself all attention, were quite as admirable as his prowess in the field—that he is in short not less a civilian than a soldier.—And such, we may add, is the uniform testimony of all who know him

If any other proof of this were needed, we might refer to his remarkable voluminous correspondence with the Government as being conclusive It would be difficult to find in the whole annals of military history any similar correspondence at all comparable to it in the various attributes that go to declare a sound and cultivated mind,—practical wisdom, clear foresight, and manly vigor—The public mind is apt to infer when a man greatly distinguishes himself in a given course of action, that he is more especially fitted for that than any thing else. This is doubtless sometimes the case. But it is not so with Gen. Taylor, as he has himself demonstrated to his friends, the Army, his himself demonstrated to his country, and the world. Though the greater part of his life has been spent in the public service, he has not neglected, as some suppose, to cultivate those milder virtues which give a charm to personal intercourse and lend attraction and grace to private life.

He comes from an ancient Virginia family which emigrated from England, with other friends of liberty, and settled in the eastern part of Virginia, near two centuries ago—a family which has since been greatly distinguished in its various branches, and which included within its connections such names as James Madison, John Taylor of Caroline, Judge Pendleton, Gen Hunt, &c. &c. Gen. Taylor's father was one of the most daring of those enterprising pioneers who settled "the dark and bloody ground" which defines the Indian ward, Kentucky, and many anecdotes are told of his prowess in desperate encounters with the savages

He became also a man of eminence in civil life, and was a member of the Electoral Colleges which voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Clay. He died on his estate near Lexington in 1826, leaving four sons, of whom "Old Zack" is the third, and, we believe, one or two daughters.—The eldest son, Gen. James Taylor, who was a Quarter Master General in the Army during the war of 1812, now resides at Newport, Ky. at the advanced age of eighty years.

His more distinguished brother was born in Kentucky two years before its admission into the Union, and is now therefore about 56 years of age. Having a stout, vigorous frame, he was early distinguished for feats of manly character, and many amusing anecdotes are told of his achievesight, firmness, and decision which have since so attracted public admiration are said to have characterised his whole course through all the shifting circumstances of life. Soon after the affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard, previous to the war of 1812, he, being then 18 years of age, received from Mr. Jefferson (in 1808) the appointment of Lieutenant in the 7th Infantry, and commenced that military career which has now been crowned with imperishable fame.

His strict observance of duty and distinguished merit as a disciplinarian soon commended him for promotion, and at the opening of the war of 1812, we find him a captain in his regiment. Having been entrusted with the command of Fort Harrison on the Wabash with a garrison of 50 men, he greatly distinguished himself in that year by his successful defence of it against a formidable attack by a large body of Indians, and was rewarded by the President with the brevet rank of Major. His well known skill in Indian warfare acquired in his brilliant career in N. W. Territory, secured for him the command of the 1st Brigade of the Army of the South, and it was at the head of that Division that he won the Bloody Battle of Lake Okee-Chobee during the Florida campaign of 1838; and for which achievement he was brevetted Brigadier General. After 4 or 5 year arduous service in the Swamps and Hammocks of Florida, he was assigned to the command of the first department of the Army at Fort Jesup—where the order to Texas and the Rio Grande found him.

By his marriage with a lady of Maryland Gen Taylor has one son and two daughters—one of whom is married to Col Davis, of the Mississippi regiment, who was severely wounded at Buena Vista.

The National Bridge on which Gen. Twiggs is to move, is a strongly fortified place on the road to Jalapa, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz. It is a stupendous work of solid massonry, thrown over a wild and steep ravine. Jalapa is in a delightful situation, 4000 feet above the sea, and about 90 miles from Vera Cruz. It is noted for producing the medical article, jalap. Thirty-five miles further in towards the capital of Mexico, and on the road to it, is situated the strong castle of Perote, one of the chief fortresses of Mexico; La Puebla is another fortified place, 212 miles from Vera Cruz. Mexico, the capital, is 200 miles from Vera Cruz.

Gen. Taylor, it is said, is a democrat in stead of a whig; his brother is one of the oldest democratic republicans in Kentucky, and the general himself joined the army in the last war with England, when Henry Clay and he were both prominent democrats. [N. Y. Sun.

Penobscot Slate.—By a notice in the Bangor Whig, we learn that "on and after the first of May next, good substantial Slates will be sold, deliverable at the Quarry, at the very low price of two dollars per square of 100 feet, and payment received for the same, either in cash, good produce, or hauling to Bangor, at the current rates—At this rate, slates are by far the cheapest covering that can be found for any building, even in this land of shingles, if durability and safety from fires be taken into account." The quarry referred to is in Brownville.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 20, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

"The best part of the population of any country are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are everywhere the basis of society."—[*Jackson.*

The cultivation of the soil, the primeval occupation of man,—the most important, most healthful and most honorable calling, is by far too many considered a degrading and menial employment. But to the man of sense, the philanthropist and Christian, it is far otherwise,—here the book of nature is open before him, and as he "drives his team afield," he can study her laws, imitate her bounties, and admire her beauties, and with a thankful heart render homage to the Giver of every good, and

"Look through nature up to God."

The farmer has less inducements than the most of those engaged in other occupations, to swerve from the path of rectitude—less qualms of conscience to contend with; he places his reliance on the God of Nature and with confidence commits to the earth—in the proper season—his seed, with full faith in the promise of seed time and harvest; he goes to his task cheerfully, for all nature smiles around; he feels a pleasure in the progress of vegetation, and for the influences of the benign sun that warms him, for the gentle breezes that fan him, for the healthful fragrance of the air he breathes; he is filled with devotion for the goodness of an overruling Providence. To him all nature is harmony. The thousand songsters that "carroll on the spray," attune his heart to melody.—He is pleased with himself, the world and its inmates, and renovated nature instills into his veins that calm control, that placid happiness, so consonent to the feelings of him who by the sweat of his brow earns his bread and which is a stranger to those who have no relish for rural employments. Far greater indeed is his measure of enjoyment than that of a monarch on the throne, whose heart responds to no melody save "battle's strife," and whose *loyal subjects*, whilst they shout abroad, "God save the King," secretly wish the D—l had his own.

But the enlighted farmer has other duties to perform. It is not enough that he is industrious, frugal and devout. He owes to posterity a debt that must be paid. Agriculture systematically arranged and practically and scientifically taught, and each one should contribute his mite to complete this system.—In none of the arts or professions, perhaps, is system more necessary or indispensible than in that of Agriculture. A knowledge of the nature of the soil, its defects and superfluities; of what will render it fertile, is of the first importance, and no one should attempt to farm it without this knowledge; the adaptation of crops to the soil, the best system of rotation of crops to insure the greatest possible profit, with the least possible labor or manure; the best manner of making, saving and applying manure, are subjects of no less importance. Upon these subjects we would contribute our mite, and trust that our well-meant, though feeble endeavors, may awaken the agriculturalists of Oxford County to their best interest—that they may in a measure awake to the importance of agricultural improvements, although our adopted paradise does not at present blossom like the rose; yet we believe that our apparently steril soil and worn out fields, may with a little labor, properly applied, with renovating manures, be made in comparison to what they now are—the garden of Eden.

In no one thing is the old adage more applicable, that "knowledge is power," than in farming. Let no one think it is not necessary to improve himself, nor educate his sons, because they are, or intend to be farmers. In this enlightened age this knowledge costs comparatively nothing. We are abundantly supplied with well conducted periodical agricultural publications, which contain much readable information on practical husbandry, and at so cheap a rate as to be within the means of every farmer, and one cannot better subserve their interests, than by urging upon them the importance of availing themselves of the useful knowledge they contain.

Tariff for the expense of the War.—The right of the conquerer to levy contributions upon the enemy, in their seaport towns or provinces, which may be in his military possessions by conquest, and to apply the same to defray the expenses of the war, is questioned by the anti-war party, although it is recognized by the law and usages of nations.—But when we take into consideration the long series of outrages and insults which have forced us into this war, it must be obvious to every unprejudiced mind that it is perfectly just for the United States to exercise the right of establishing a tariff of duties in Mexico. It may not, however, be right for the Mexicans to pay the whole expense, for the whigs, having encouraged them to persist in the war, aught in justice to defray a part of the expense—but as there is no way of compelling them to do it, it must fall upon the Mexicans unless they will do it voluntarily. It is a hard case for them, but as they are the means of the war's being carried to so great an extent, they should bear it manfully.—No wonder the Whigs look so sorry since the news of the success of our armies in Mexico. They appear very much as we have seen them after the news of a whig defeat in a Presidential election. They cannot see how it is that our forces succeed against such fearful odds, not once thinking that it is a strong evidence that we are engaged in a righteous cause. Poor whigs—their adherence to the enemy ends only in their everlasting disgrace. They will be "a by-word and reproach among all nations."

Constitution of the State of Wisconsin.—Perhaps no State in the Union has a better Constitution than the one proposed by Wisconsin. It must be thoroughly Democratic. Why so? Coz—in a paragraph of the Portland Advertiser, it is called "The infamous and demagogue Constitution,' and declared that "the worthless instrument in question will be rejected." We want no better evidence that a Constitution is founded on equal rights, and adopted to the best interest of the whole people than the Condemnation of the "Old Portland."

"In all the situations of life into which I have looked, I have found mankind divided into two great parties: those who ride and those who are ridden. The great struggle of life seems to be which shall keep in the saddle."

Yes, and one great reason is, our young men are not taught to have a sincere devotion to the interest of mankind, an unquenchable thirst to promote the well being of the poor and the neglected. Whether educated because their fathers are rich, or whether poor boys who by hook and by crook have contrived to get a superior education, you generally see the educated belonging to the aristocracy. Our young men who receive a superior education are not educated to regard the well being of Humanity, to be Reformers, the champions and the servants of the people, but to get their living *out* of the people. None of our colleges or higher seminaries imbue our young men with an unquenchable zeal for human improvement, kindle up in their hearts a burning desire to set mankind forward, a disinterested love which weds itself to the cause of humanity, and pursues it through good report and through evil report, and never in the darkest hours relax its exertions. They train up our sons to manage the people skillfully and ride them gracefully and securely. Our professers are mere riding masters, giving lessons in the noble art of horsemanship. No man can be a professer unless he be an aristocrat, or a conservative. If our professors, as things now are, wish to retain their chains, they must conceit to support the existing order of things, lecture in favor of order, not liberty, against anarchy, not against tyranny, and labor to send out every year an army of young conservatives to put down all tendencies to philanthropic enthusiasm, to crush every effort of the people to elevate their condition and to perfect society, not an army of reformers, trained to their work, and able to bring science and literature and taste and genius and religion to their aid, and prepared to die if need be in obtaining for humanity an advanced position.—No, they must wither the holiest affections and chill the noblest aspirations of the young heart, and send it out dead and cold. Living upon the people, hoarding up wealth, obtained without an equivalent is their trade, and thus they keep up a perpetual struggle for the saddle.—But their is a remedy—the elevation of our common schools, universal education.

Col. Clay. The country will greatly deplore the loss of this gallant and noble officer. He entered the army from choice, sought for fame and glory like other men, and of course expected to abide by the chances of war. He asked as a favor to be allowed to hold a commission in the army, and the President magnanimously yielded to his solicitations. "He fought bravely and fell nobly," and yet the President of the United States is accused of being his *murderer*. On the same principle he is a murderer of all who have fallen during the war—What a murderer! And then he had the utmost confidence in Gen. Taylor, and acted in conformity to his views, in most instances, in the prosecution of the War. What a murderer is Taylor! and yet the Whigs talk of him for President of the U. States. Wonder the whigs don't hang President Polk in effigy, after carrying him "all reeking in blood" through the principle streets in some of our whig cities. No doubt, they will take effective measures for his impeachment as a murderer at the next Congress, and then take one of his accomplices for their Presidential candidate—this would be a fair specimen of their consistency.

☞ A new Post Office has been established in the North part of Woodstock in this county by the name of "*North Woodstock*" and John M Gallison, Esq appointed Post Master.

Cattle for Brighton by Railroad.—To one unacquainted with the resources of the Connecticut valley, from here to the Vermont line, and the practice of its farmers the great numbers of cattle, which are weekly carried over the Connecticut river and Western Railroads to Brighton, appear a matter of astonishment. An extra train, specially for the conveyance of stock to market, leaves Greenfild every Friday morning and proceeds directly to Brighton, arriving there the next day.—These trains are generally as large as one powerful locomotive can draw; and sometimes even extra power is needed to carry them over the high grades and short curves. The train from Greenfield yesterday consisted of twenty-five long cars, twenty one of which were filled with cattle, and four with sheep. From ten to twelve head of cattle are carried in each car.—While the train was passing on the Western Road, yesterday, the door of the cars swung open and a big fat ox tumble lazily out. Fortunately he cleared the track, and got up and walked off, but was soon recaptured.—[Springfield Repub.

Endurance of the Evils of Life.—Never let us wonder at the evils we are born to; for man has no reason to complain, where we are all in the same condition. He that escapes might have suffered, and it is but equal to submit to the laws of mortality. We must undergo the colds of winter, the heats of summer, the distemper of air and the diseases of the body. A wild beast may meet us in one place, and a man more brutal in another. It is the part of a great mind to be temperate in prosperity, and resolute in adversity to despise what the vulgar admire, and to prefer a mediocrity to excess. We are subject to ill accidents, unkind seasons distempers and diseases, and why may we not reckon the actions of base designing men among these accidents?—He who is well tempered will stand all the changing shocks of life without perturbatin. It is only man's inward fear that makes us curious to know what is going on abroad.

Civil War in the City of Mexico. The Washington Union of Friday night gives extracts from Mexican papers as late as March 5th. The contest in the capital is still continued. The contending troops were firing upon each other from buildings in the city, & had killed many persons walking along the streets. So great was the consternation that a quorum of congress could not be got together, & what few members did meet, assembled in the hall of the academy of arts. Gen. Barragan, the chief of the revolution, had proclaimed Santa Anna president.

Corn and Shipping.—Accounts pour in from all corn-growing countries, to the effect that there is no want of grain if there is but vessels to carry it. About six million of quarters of wheat, maize, rye and barley have been announced by mercantile authorities as available for shipment on the opening of the navigation in eastern Europe, but everybody is startled at the amount of tonnage required to carry so much. Assuming, in round numbers, five quartes to represent one ton, a fleet of 1,200,000 tons would barely suffice to convey that quantity to our shores. Two thousand four hundred ships, of 500 tons each, or four thousand eight hundred vessels, of 250 tons, being more than all Europe possesses of either class alone, would but suffice for the emergency. Still, under the influence of the high freights now paying for grain, we may assume that it will be sent forward in succesive shipments, although at the risk of displacing tallow, hemp, and linseed to a large amount. But the abstraction of this amount of tonnage from the usual course of merchantmen will obviously be of serious detriment to the channels of trade which they usually feed.—London Daily News.

It is fabled by some of the Indian tribes that there is always one hour in the day, when the evil genius of each man obtains the control over his heart and judgment; and that to assail him at such a period is to ruin him. It is the misfortune of some men, never to have any hour secure from this influence. With them it is the *good* genius which possesses but a single hour; and so unaccustomed is he to the possession that he does not know what to do with it. Such persons need no enemies for their overthrow; life being a continued struggle of self against self—the right hand against the left; and each day being its own suicide.

The Skipping Rope.—The skipping rope, a toy which is discarded by the young girls when entering a premature womanihood, but which ought to be looked upon as a necessary article in every boudoir or private room occupied by a woman of civilized life and civilized habits, is one of the best, if not the very best, kind of gymnastic exercise that I know. It exercises almost every muscle of the body.—There are few women who do not neglect exercise. Men—most of whom have some necessary out-of-door occupation—men almost universally walk more than women. Thousands upon thousands of English women never cross the threshld of their houses oftener than once a week, and then it is to attend the public worship of their Maker; and it is seldom that in towns the distance to the church or chapel is such as to occupy more than ten minutes in going thither.—*Dr. Robertson.*

Calais. The democrats have carried Calais this spring by a handsome majority.

Capture of Alvarado. A letter received at Boston, from a grandson of John Adams, who is an officer on board the Vera, arriving off Vera Cruz, states, in unqualified terms, that Col. Harney had captured Alvarado. The letter is dated March 23.

DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs, and the many unquestionable cures it had effected, having naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks, various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain opium, others ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such substance they each attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinions are altogether erroneous, and circulated to prejudice many persons against it, we

PLEDGE OUR HONOUR

that it contains nothing of this kind, or any thing the least injurious; on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are the extracts of tar and wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its efficacy consist in the mode by which they are prepared.

None genuine without the written signature of I Butts.

MARRIED.

In Gilead, by Williams Potter, Esq. Mr. Pearley Heath, to Miss Orinda Bennett both of Gilead.

DIED.

In Old Town, on the 9th inst. Mrs Mercy H. the excellent consort of Samuel Cony, Esq aged 31 years.

In Whitefield, on the 8th inst. Mr. Edward Finn, aged 110 years.

In Norway, April 7th, Mr William Cox aged 73 yrs

In Belfast, Mr Gardner Brooks, aged 41 years.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford.

JANE R. SEVER & ELISABETH P SEVER, of Kingston, in the County of Plymouth, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Executors of the last Will and Testament of JAMES SEVER, late of the same Kingston, respectfully represent that that the same JAMES SEVER, late of the said Kingston, has deceased, leaving—that his last Will and Testament has been duly proved and allowed in the Court of Probate held at Plymouth, in and for the County of Plymouth and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the twenty fourth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and forty six, by adjournment from the third Monday of said month—that your petitioners were appointed Executors of said Will, and Letters Testamentary have been granted them by said County; a copy of which Will and of the Probate thereof, under the Seal of said Court, is here in Court produced—and your petitioners further represent, that the said JAMES SEVER died possessed of lands and real estate, situated in Turner, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on which said Will operates, and which ought to be administered thereto. Wherefore they pray that the Copy of said Will and Probate may be filed and recorded in the Probate Office in said County of Oxford, and such proceedings and thereupon, as to law and justice shall appertain.

By STEPHEN EMERY, their Attorney

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of March, A. D 1847—

UPON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said Petition with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the fourth Tuesday of May next, that they may then appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, within and for said County, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

JOB PRINCE, Judge.

50 GEO K SHAW, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO K SHAW, Register.

Notice of Foreclosure.

THE subscribers being assignees of two certain Mortgage deeds, one bearing date Oct 10, A D 1844, given by James Woodbury to Hanoah Hayes, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 69, page 259 and 260; and the other dated Nov 10, A. D 1845, given by James Woodbury, E H Stevens and Jairus S. Keith, to Dennis Hayes, and recorded with the Oxford Records, Book 73, Page 35, of the following described property: hereby give notice that the conditions of said Mortgage deeds have been broken, by reason whereof a foreclosure is claimed viz: a certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the town of Oxford in the County o Oxford, on the easterly side of Thompson Pond outlet; and on the south side of the road leading to Portland. Commencing on the south-easterly side of said road near the bridge by Denins Hayes' grist-mill, thence southerly by said out-let to the bulk head, thence south-westerly by the tan- yard lot occupied by John N Mars, about nine rods to a stake and stones, thence north westwardly on the line of said lot to the road aforesaid to a stake near the corner of the Blacksmith Shop, thence on the road aforesaid westwardly to the first mentioned bounds, about eleven rods including one-third part of the water-power of said out-let together with a brick woolen factory and store, situated on the same, for a more particular description of the premeses reference to said mortgage deeds can be had.

SIMEON CUMMINGS,
SAMUEL B TEWKESBURY.
B. C. CUMMINGS,

Paris, April 19, 1847. 3w50

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Africa Smith, of Hanover, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, on the 9th day of Nov A. D. 1844, conveyed to James Small, of Newry, in said County, by his deed of mortgage of that date, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 71st. Page 4th, a certain parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, with the buildings thereon, situated in Hanover; for further description of which reference may be had to said records. And whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken the undersigned claims a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

CYRUS SMALL, } Administrator on said
} James Small's Estate.

Newry, March 2d, 1847 *ar50

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHERAS, Jonas Wendlino, of Turner, in the County of Oxford, on the eighth day of October A. D. 1836, conveyed to Charles French, of Turner aforesaid, by deed of mortgage, a certain piece of land lying in said Turner, being a part of Lot numbered fifty, the particular boundaries of which are described in said mortgage deed, which is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 62, Page 257. And whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the undersigned claims a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided

CHARLES FRENCH.

Turner, April 13th, 1847. *s150

Freedom Notice.

THIS certifies that I have this day given my son, George K Foye, his time till he shall become of age, to transact business for himself. I shall claim none of his wages, and pay no debts of his contracting after this date. J. FOYE.

Witness—J I Bragg.

Andover, April 12th, 1847. *50

Notice.

THIS certifies that I have agreed to give Francis S Delano, his time to act and trade for himself, and shall claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting after the date hereof.

ABIEL DELANO.

Attest ABEL WHEELER.

Rumford April 1 1847.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

DEBORAH K. HALL, Administratrix of the Estate of **Elbridge G. Hall**, late of Peru, in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of her administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ABIJAH HALL, Guardian of GEORGE ROBINSON, minor child and heir at law of **Joel Robinson**, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his Guardianship of said minor,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES BULLOCK, Guardian of SAMUEL R. FULLER and MARY A. FULLER, minor children and heirs at law of **Simeon Fuller**, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his Guardianship of said minors,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

TIMOTHY HASTINGS, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Timothy Hastings**, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, in said County, on the twenty-ieth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

NATHAN ANDREWS, Guardian of MOSES ANDREWS, non-Compos Mentis, of Lovell, in said county, having presented his first account of his Guardianship of said Moses—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ELIZABETH PUTNAM, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **Oliver Putnam**, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument shou'd not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ELISHA SAMPSON, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Elisha Gilmore**, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty-third day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JOSEPH G. SWAN, Administrator of the estate of **Asa Kimball**, late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also this private account:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

CYRUS SMALL, Administrator of the Estate of **James Small**, late of Newry, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

HARNUM JEWETT, Administrator of the estate of **Phinehas Wood**, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also the petition of **Elizabeth Wood**, Widow of said deceased, for further allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ISAAC EASTMAN, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **Phineas Eastman**, late of Lovell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

SOLOMON CARY, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **Ezra Cary**, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It is *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

44 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JONATHAN SAWYER, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **Samuel F. Lombard**, late of Township No. 5, 1st Range, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

TIMOTHY WIGHT,

late of Gilead, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CALEB WIGHT.

Gilead, April 13, 1847. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

WILLIAM MORSE,

late of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DANIEL LUDDEN.

Dixfield, April 14, 1847. 50

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DANIEL B. MORTON,

late of Andover Surplus, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ALBERT MORTON.

Andover Surplus, April 13, 1847. 50

DRY GOODS,
CARPETINGS, FEATHERS,
Matresses, and House-keeping Articles,

—FOR SALE BY—

SMITH & ROBINSON,
90 & 92 Middle St., Portland,
(Old stand of Robinson & Lowell.)

WE will exchange any of the above named Goods for Country Produce, such as *Lumber, Shooks, Beef, Pork, Butter, Wood, &c.; all kinds of Grain; Flannels, Stocking Yarn, &c &c.*

Portland, April 9, 1847. 3m46

Freedom Notice.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have given my son, John Hazeltine, his time, and that he is free to act for himself; I shall not claim any of his earnings and shall pay no debt of his contracting after this date.

SAMUEL HAZELTINE.

Attest—Cyrus Kefeland.

January 24th, 1846. 3w49

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Hon. Jon Prince, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, on Saturday, the 15th day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of the late

ASA KIMBALL,

in Gilead, the following described property belonging to the the Estate of said deceased, viz:—The Homested Farm of said deceased lying in Gilead, and containing one hundred and fifty acres.

Also—About three hundred acres of land lying on the South Westerly end of said Homested Farm—for particulars see Chandler Hazen's Deed.

Also—A tract or parcel of land lying on the South side of Androscoggin River in said Gilead, it being the North part of Lot No. 1, in the 13th Range, supposed to contain twenty acres.

Also—One-fifth of the Saw Mill and privilege on Wild River, called "Wild River Saw Mill."

Also—Pew numbered Seventeen in the Congregational Meeting House.

All of said property subject to the Widow's Dower.

Terms—Three months credit, with good security.

JOSEPH G SWAN, Administrator.

Gilead, April 12, 1847. 3w49

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Jon Prince, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-second day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of

RICHARD R. GODING,

in Livermore, all the right, title, and interest which the said Richard R. Goding had, at the time of his death, in and to his homestead farm situated in said Livermore, containing sixty acres of land be the same more or lese, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein, if necessary, or so much thereof as will produce the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. Said farm is under mortgage to David Chenery for three hundred dollars.

Terms—Cash upon delivery of Deed.

JOHN PERHAM, Administrator of and on said Estate.

Livermore, April 3d, 1847. 49

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers are making important additions to their Stock of Goods, and flatter themselves that they now have a most complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths of every variety of shade, color and price,—a heavy and substantial article for $2,00 per yard, and fine German from $2,50 to $5,00.

Fine Tweeds from 42 to 75 cents.

Doe Skins and Cassimeres from 60 cents to $2,00.

Satinetts, at any price—

And the CASHMERES, De LAINES, ALPACCAS, SHEETINGS, CAMBRICS, LINENS and

PRINTS,
Can't be beat.

They have also opened a WARE ROOM for the sale of

FURNITURE,

PAPER HANGINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c. and would invite the public to call and examine their Goods in that line.

They have also a heavy Stock of

West India Goods & Groceries,

IRON and STEEL, and CROCKERY and SHELF HARD WARE,

—ALSO—

NOVA SCOTIA GRIND STONES,

At three quarters of a cent per lb.

SALT,

At 44 cents per bushel, and other things in proportion.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, March 9, 1847. 44

SPECTACLES!

A Good assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. tf46

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5 Chests Souchang,
5 " Ningyong,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just received from New York, and for sale by

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Norway, Feb 6, 1847 40

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 34 tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,

PARIS-HILL.

Price—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 " 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 " 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, from $1,00 to 1,50, and 2,00.
Work warranted.—March 23. tf 47

WANTED,

$1000 In payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c.

Dr. Wood's
SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY
BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and united as it is of the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once restoring **health and vigor** to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency*, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and *a general prostration of the system*. At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, acting, as they do, the desired end, in a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1844.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the justly celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared. N. B. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a cough and Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skilful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certicate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

Feb. 16, 1847. 6yisoamadcsrot51

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preperation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary*,
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Hathaw, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bradham, ucktield; I. S. Bumpass, Hebron; T. T. Lavvey, Pass & Adams, Wentworth; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram Holt, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Holt, Hanover; Joshua Grahm, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dodham, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Rober. Ingall, Shelburn, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Jan. 1, 1847—1y25]

The above named Agents have also for sale

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

EDWARD REILLY,
TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Dennen, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

☞All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay.

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS
Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

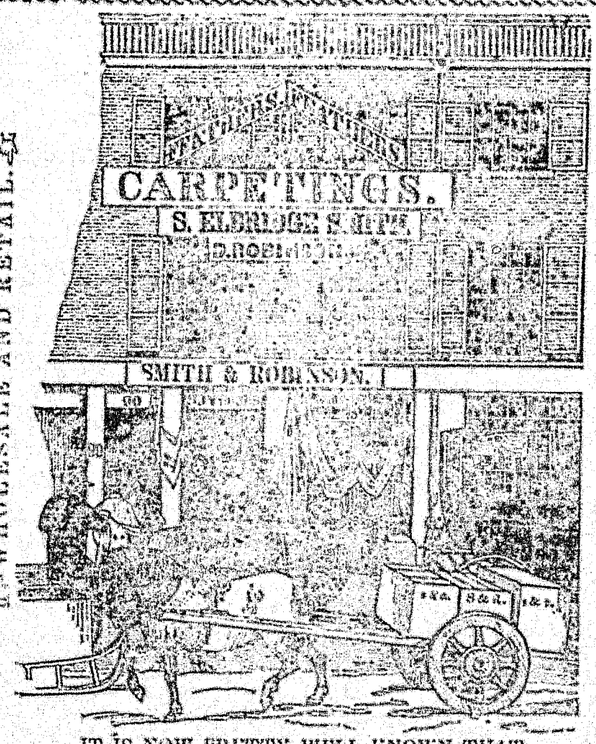
☞Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls.

South Paris, June, 1846. tf8

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE

☞ PUT THIS IN YOUR POCKET! ☜

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT LOW RATES.

IT IS NOW PRETTY WELL KNOWN THAT

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 and 92, Middle Street, Portland,

Are offering GREATER INDUCEMENTS to purchasers of Dry Goods, than at any other establishment in the city. Their sales having greatly increased, enable them to make large purchases, and by taking advantage of the market with cash, can give better BARGAINS than ever before.

DRY GOODS---STAPLE AND DOMESTIC.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Carpetings of the best styles. Painted Floor Cloths, all widths. Tufted Rugs. Matts, Buckings, Stair Carpeting, &c.

PALM LEAF & HAIR MATTRESSES.

The best assortment of Live Geese and Russia Feathers, selected, sweet and clean.

D. ROBINSON, JR. S. ELBRIDGE SMITH.

Thurston, Fenno & Co., Printers and Stereotypers No. 6s Exchange Street, Portland.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

E. BROWN'S
SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 *Bottle for One Dollar*—6 *Bottles for Five Dollars.*

IN order to make *this best of medicines the cheapest beyond doubt*, and only as compensation to public and nature, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can assure its efficacy by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a testimonial, one out of hundreds that might be produced, from a gentleman, who is known to be and is thanked for the aim of Manufactures Cure effected in his own case worn and else had failed.

☞Read the following:—

BATH, Me., April 20, 1841.

MR. E. BROWN—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and distress, and continual sickness, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been afflicted with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia in a Chronic, with loss of appetite, weakness and dizziness, and a sinking and oppressive sensation of the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually deprived me very strength and left me quite a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make use of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had advanced a considerable state of health, and before I had used the fourth bottle, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about three years since, and no doubt has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have used much different patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and in many others whom I have endeavored to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and advise all who use them to call at my office, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; *Oxford*, Z. Chadbourn, Jr., Bucknam, C. & L. Atwood & Co.; *other*, Turnbull & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Grahm; Bucktield Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles P. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Dodham; North Livermore, I. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co; Mt. Vernon Village, C. A. Marston; Goff's Corner, I. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake; Norway, Denison & Fyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846.—1y4

Notice.

THE Directors of the *MAINE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY* have made their Seventh assessment to meet the losses sustained by the Company, since January 21, 1840, and all incidental expenses, and have committed the bills to me for collection.

The members of said Company are hereby severally requested to pay, each his proportion of said assessment, to me at the Office of the Company in Gorham, or to some person authorized by me, in their vicinity, within thirty days from the 20th day of April next.

J. WATERMAN, Collector.

Gorham, March 18, 1847. 3w

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14, 1846. 41

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at this Office.—Also—Quitclaim, Warrantee, and Mortgage Deeds.—Also—Justice Executions. Also Justice Writs—Citations to Creditor. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.

Feb. 23, 1847.

OXFORD, ss. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, October Term, A. D. 1846.

To the Hon. Justices of of the Supreme Judicial Court now sitting at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford—

RESPECTFULLY represents, Timothy Walker of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, that he is seized in fee simple of certain real estate, situated in the County of Oxford, as bound in common with sundry other persons holden and to pay petitioner, to wit, Andover North Surplus containing by estimation fifteen thousand nine hundred and sixty acres, exclusive of lands to be taken, of which said Surplus your petitioner is entitled to the quantity of six hundred dollars in lots, supposed and is also seized of three undivided eighth parts of the remainder of the land in said Andover North Surplus as to most other persons, as aforesaid.

Having occasion and being desirous of possessing and holding the same in severalty, your petitioner prays this Hon. Court that portion of said Andover North Surplus be made and that to a proportion of the same as shall be as nearly may be set out for him in severalty, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

TIMOTHY WALKER.
By LYMAN RAWSON, his Attorney

OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, October Term, A. D. 1846.

ON the foregoing Petition, *Ordered*, that the petitioner cause an attested copy of said Petition and of this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, to be holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

48 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, MATTHEW TOZIER, of Byron, in the County of Oxford, by his Mortgage deed dated August twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, conveyed to ADAMS RICHARDS of said county and the town of Byron, being lot numbered two in the fifteenth Range of lots in said Byron, and others as the said Richards on the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-four, recorded said mortgage and notes in the said register, and the conditions of said Mortgage being broken the subscriber claims to foreclose the same, according to the Statute made and provided.

TIMOTHY WALKER

Rumford, March 20, 1847. 3w48

☞NOTICE.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received at the Office of the Clerk of the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at any time previous to the next May Term, for furnishing fuel, materials and erecting a building as particularly described in a Report on file in said Clerk's Office. Persons desirous of contracting for the whole, or any part, are referred to said Report for a description of the building, and the quantity and quality of the material required.

By order of Co. Comrs of Oxford County.

Paris, March 16, 1847. 6w49

Norway Advertiser please copy.

Notice---Freedom.

I, JOHN YOUNG, of Byron, County of Oxford, have this tenth day of February, 1847, given my minor son, JOHN V. YOUNG, his time, to trade and act for himself until he becomes of age: I shall therefore claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN YOUNG.

Attest—JONAS GREENE.
Byron, February 2 th, 1847. 4?

BLANKS.

A prime assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of
Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846 D. WALTON

WORMS EASILY REMOVED!

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which is one the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded, of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

☞Price only 25 cents per Bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Bachelder, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousens, Peleg; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!

☞A Cure for Life Secured.☜

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, is invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physicians of N. York city, as the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Much does it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or dull, Internal or External, and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent*. It is also a common sense medicine for, and acts upon in general health in a reasonable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at $1.2 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operations, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are of the highest degree inferior, as ointments, and of course; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine for expelling all diseases, of all diseases of an Inflammatory character, whether external or internal in its seat, that part of organs. In Inflammation of Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the organs not Working, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; no medicine ever has been so generally recommended to the Ho. popular as a sound medicine, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is now introduced.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful of all complaints, the Piles, with consequent full confusion of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakening the Back, Pain of Head to the Head, &c. The Electuary is particularly adapted for Pregnant Ladies, and the most delicate that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all Inflammatory diseases, without pain or irritation, but will shorten the time, in safe delivery, and a sound Constitution to the Infant.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no *Mineral Medicines*, no *Opium, Cocculus, Gamboge*, or other powerful cathartic drug Purgative. No fear of taking it while under the influence of any person for nervousness. It takes according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

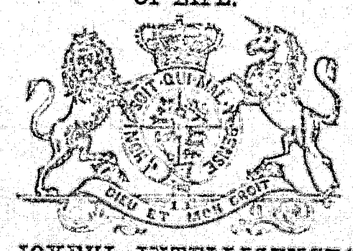
☞Pamphlets, giving additional information respecting the Medicine, can be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Bachelder, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousens, Peleg; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.



JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

Bath, Me., Feb. 24, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with bad cough, pain in the side, raising blood, and all those symptoms of that fatal disease, CONSUMPTION. I employed several distinguished physicians in good regular standing, who after numerous visits, and using expensive medicine, finally rendered me that

They could do no more!

I was then induced by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been truly astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured*, and is now attending to her domestic duties. I gave Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, with not any sort of benefit, when Six dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has restored the disease, restored the strength, and brought me a healthy return.

I am grateful yours, JOHN YOUNG.

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most ultimate service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid*! and this medicine is now my constant resort in cases of any difficulty in the throat and lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WELLS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palermo, a friend of mine, was taken sick last a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who prescribed for him—but was finally told

He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely get up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and commenced to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believed permanently cured. Yours, respectfully,

H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send as before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours, Respectfully,

FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure in the opportunity offered, to express to you my appreciation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with atrophy or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians and, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE*, and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with no inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors and the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family an advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I will some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully, LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this county. ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.

Warren, Maine, October 24, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam*. It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in this place. Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.

Concord, N. H., April 21, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me—The Hungarian Balsam gains good reputation in this city and vicinity; and I have no doubt, from the success I have had in the sales of it, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs. EDWARD MASON, Apothecary.

52 Middle street, Portland.

From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and to the medical profession what it gains in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*. I think it can be warranted to every one purchased by those who have it for sale. Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing it to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally. H. P. PULLING, M. D.

107 Market street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, MAINE

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that celebrated city.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent remedy, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, about one year, and have sold in that time, nearly 12 gross, or 17 hundred. Many of these have been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many others have been sent several hundred miles by Pilots, on the Penobscot, Machias, Eastport, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astounding—Hundreds, I am sure, have, by its use, been

Saved from a premature Grave!

—individuals supposed to be past all help have been restored to health and usefulness by the use of this glorious remedy. I have myself taken it for a severe cough, which had settled on my lungs, and I believe it has done me a good service. In cases of children, which I wish to call attention to, it has been truly a great blessing. I intend this as a grateful testimonial, and shall take no credit to myself. Yours truly, DAVID LUDLEE.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Bachelder, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousens, Peleg; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford, Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA,
TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY
Physical Bitters.
At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally appreciated. They combine in a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scrofulous, Mercurial* and *Cutaneous Diseases*; Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic affections, Lowering of Spirits, Costiveness, Weakness, Sick Stomach, Chest and nervous Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Boil Humors, Eruptions on the face and body, Consumptive sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the Blood, no matter how acquired.

The Extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use.—Its highly concentrated and extremely vegetable and very finely flavored to the taste. Its invigorating effects upon the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy* and *permanent*.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the Blood, strengthening the Stomach and Bowels, and clearing all Consumptive habits, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato*, and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. D. F. Bradlee, 130 Washington St, Boston.

☞Price—only 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by J. S. HOUGHTON, at the *Magasin de Sante*, (Magazine of Health,) 120 Washington Street, Boston—General Agent for New England. Also, as above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices—Medical Books, Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

Also for Sale by the following Agents:—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Bachelder; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Peleg, Wm. Cousens; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.—Feb. 27, 1846 1y 42